

Case Series Study: Effect of Silver-ion Solution on Chronic Ulcers

BOSTON
UNIVERSITY

N. Park DPM, G. Gu. MD, M. Yao MD, MPH, J. Ring MSN, ANP-BC, V. Driver, MS, DPM, FACFAS
Clinical Research Limb Preservation and Wound Care
Department of Surgery
Boston University Medical Center and Boston University School of Medicine

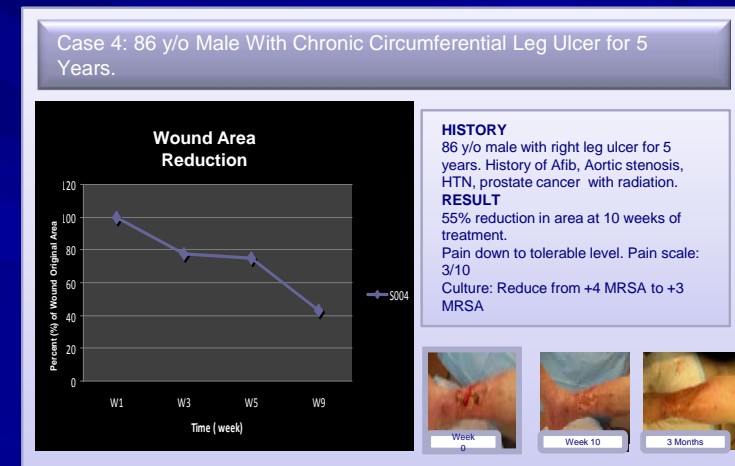
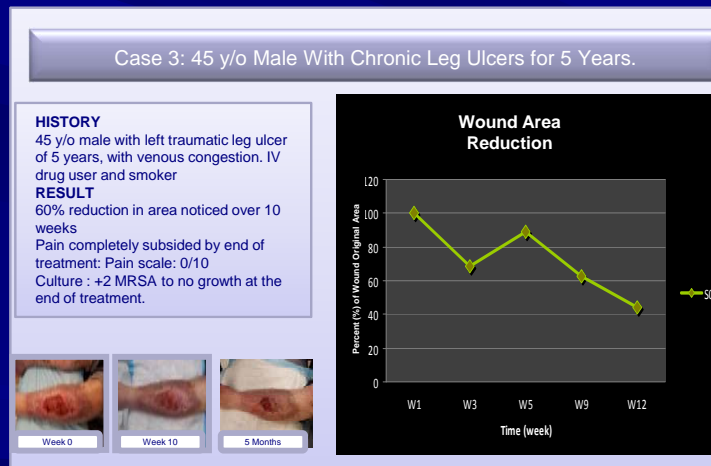
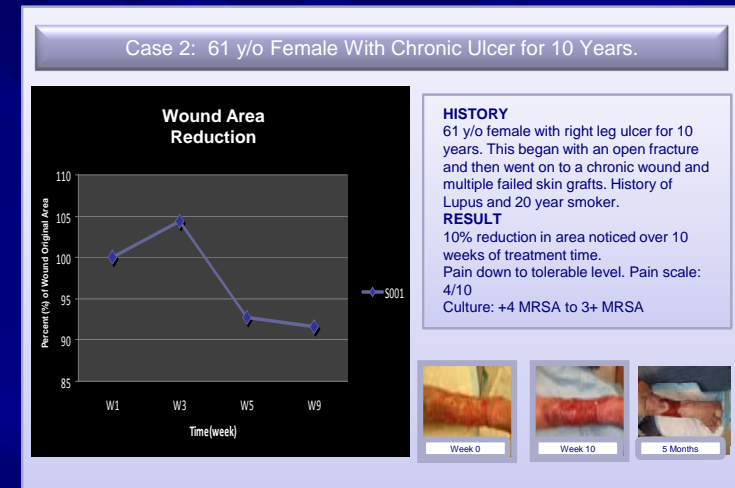
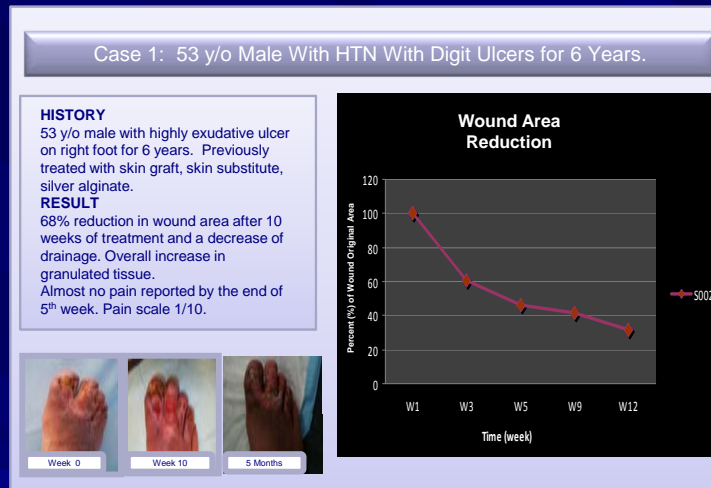
BOSTON
MEDICAL
CENTER
EXCEPTIONAL CARE. WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Background: Silver has been a known topical antimicrobial. Silver-containing dressings may be more efficacious in reducing the wound size and eliminating biofilm if *ionic silver* was released into the wound over time. This case series evaluates SilverStream[®], by EnzySurge Ltd., Israel. It is a clear, hypertonic solution that combines menthol and low concentration of silver ions and surfactants.

Purpose: To investigate the use of SilverStream solution in the treatment of chronic ulcers.

Methods: Four patients with multiple comorbidities and either venous or diabetic foot ulcers of at least 5 years in duration were treated with SilverStream. Patients have been treated with multiple advanced wound care modalities. Patients were instructed to change dressing daily by first saturating sterile dry gauze with the silver-ion solution and apply the saturated gauze directly to the wound for 15 minutes prior to dressing change. The patient was followed every 10 days. Wound measurements, level of pain, wound characteristics, photographs, and biopsies were captured at each clinic visit for 10 weeks period.

Result: All patients showed a decrease in area and fibrotic tissue, decrease of exudates, decrease of pain and an increase in granulation tissue. No serious adverse events were observed.



Conclusion: Application of SilverStream was shown to decrease wound area, fibrotic tissue, dressing change frequency, and pain and can increase granulation tissue. These findings may support a prospective randomized study. A future study might also include measures of effects at the cellular level.

REFERENCE

1. Jung WK, Koo HC, Kim KW, Shin S, K SH, Park YH. Antibacterial Activity and Mechanism of Action of the Silver Ion In Staphylococcus Aureus and Escherichia Coli
2. Kim JS, Kuk E, Yu KN, Kim JH, Park SJ, Lee HJ, Kim SH, Park YK, Park YH, Hwang CV, Kim YK, Lee YS, Jeong DH, Cho MH. Antimicrobial Effects of silver nanoparticles
3. Feng WL, Wu J, Chen GD, Cui FZ, Kim TN, Kim JO. A mechanistic study of the antibacterial effect of silver ions on Escherichia coli and Staphylococcus aureus
4. Woodward M. Silver dressings in wound healing: What is the evidence?
5. Sheehan P, Jones P, Caselli A, Giurini J, Veves A. Percent change in Wound Area of Diabetic foot ulcers Over a 4-week period is a robust predictor of complete healing in a 12-week prospective Trial